APPENDIX

I. LIST OF PREFIXES

The following is a list of the principal prefixes in English, shewing their origin. It is, perhaps, not quite exhaustive, but contains nearly all of any consequence. For further information, see the etymologies of the words a-down, &c., in the Dictionary.

A-(1), in a-down. (E.) See Of- (below).
A-(2), in a-foot. (E.) See On- (below).
A-(3), in a-long. (E.) See An- (5).
A-(4), in a-me. (E.) A S. e., intensive prefix to verbs. +Goth. ur-., ur-; G. ur-.
A-(5), in a-chieve. (F. - L.) See Ad-.
A-(6), in a-vert. (L.) See Ab-.
A-(7), in a-mend. (F. - L.) See Ex- (1).
A-(8), in a-las. (F. - L.) O.F. a-; from L. ah! interj.

A-(9), in a-bys. (Gk.) See An- (3).
A-(10), in a-do. (E.) For at do
A-(11), in a-ware. (E.) M.E. w.; y;
A.S ge-, prefix. See Y-.

A-(12), in a-pace. (E.) For a pace; a for an, indef art.

A-(13), in a-vast. (Du.) Du. hou vast, hold fast. (Doubtful).

A-(14), in a-pricot. (Arab.) Arab. al, def. art. See Al- (4).

Ab-(1), ab-; ab-dicate, ab-undance. (L.; or F. - L.) L. ab, from. Lengthened to ab- or ab-cond; cf Gk. ἀφ- E. of; Gk. δωδε, acute, away from. See Apo-.

Ab-(2), ab-breviate. (L.) Used for L. ad; see Ad-.

Ab-(3), ab-cond, ab-ent, ab-tain, ab-tract. (L.; or F. - L.) L. abs, extended form of ab; see Ab- (1).

Ab-(4), ab-cer, ab-dress. (L.; or F. - L.) L. ad, to, at, for. +Goth. at, A.S. at, E. at. This prefix appears as a-, ab-, ac-, ad-, ef-, ef-, ab-, at, am, ap-, ar-, as, at-; ex: a-chieve, ab-breviate, ac-cede, ad-mire, af-

fix, ag-gress, al-lude, an-nex, ap-pend, ar-rogate, as-sign, at-tract.

A-(1) Ad-; see Ab- (1).
A-(2), A-(3), A-(4), negative prefix. (Gk.) Gk. de-, a-, neg. prefix. Hence a- in am-brosia; a- in a-bys.+L. in-; E. in-;

see In- (3), Un- (1).

A-(5), A-(6), A-(7), A-(8), see Ex- (1).

A-(9), a-omint. (F. - L.) F. un-; L. un, prep.; see In- (3).
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An- (5); an-swer. (E.) A.S. and - , in reply to, opposite to. + Goth. ant - ; Du. ent - ; G. ant - ; Gk. ἀντ- . Shortened to a - in - a-long; and allied to un - in verbs. See Anti - (1), Un - (2).

An - (6); an - cestor. (F. - L.) See Ante - .

Ana - (3); ana - gramm, an - eurism. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνά , upon, on, up, + A.S. on, Goth. ana. See On - .

An - cl - ; anc - ent. (F. - L.) See Ante - .


Anti -; anti - agonist. (Gk.) See Anti - .

Ante - (L.) L. ante, before. Also anti - , an - , an - ; as in anti - cipate, an - cip - anti - qu - an - cestor.

Anti -; ant - em. (Gk.) See below.

Anti - (1), Ante - (Gk.) Gk. ἀντ - , against, opposite to . Also an - , an - , as in anti - agonist, anti - em. See An - (5), Un - (2).

Anti - (2); see Ante - .

App - ; app - end; see Ad - .

Aph - ; aph - eresis; see below.

App - (Gk.) Hence aph - in aph - eresis.

Gr. ἀφε - from, off, + L. ab; A.S. of, see Ab - (1), Of - .

Ar - (1); see Ad - .

Ar - (2); ar - tichoke; see Al - (4).

Arch -; Arch -; Archi -; Arch - bishop, arch - angel, arch - tect, arch - type. (Gk.)

Gr. ἀρχ - , chief. = Gk. ἀρχε - , to be first.

As - (1); as - sign; see Ad - .

As - (2); as - tonish; see Ex - (1).

As - (3); as - sagal; see Al - (4).

At - ; see Ad - .

Auto -; Auth -; self. (Gk.) Gk. αὐτό - , self. Hence auth - in auth - entic; eff - in eff - endi.

Av - ; at - atm. (F. - L.) F. av; from L. at; see Ab - (1).

Ba - j balance; see Bi - .

Be - (E.) A.S. be - , bi - , the same as bi - , by, prep.; E. by.

Be - double. (L.) L. bé - , double, from an earlier form dou - , related to dou - , two.

Gk. & double, allied to ἄω - , two; Skt. dou - , allied to dou - , two; E. twi - in twi - bill.

Hence F. bé - in bigamy, F. bé - in balance; see below.

Blén -; bia - ocular. (L.) L. bia - r - , distributive form allied to bi - (above).

Blit -; blin -; see Dis - .

Blit -; bi - path. A.S. bi; see By - , p. 70.

Cat -; cat - echi - ; see Cata - .

Cata -; down. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνώ - , down, downwards. Hence cat - , cath - , in cat - echi - , cath - ol - ic.

Cath -; cath - olic; see below.

Circum -; round. (L.) L. circum, around, prep. Hence circum - in circu - it.

Com -; Co -; see Com - .

Col -; see Com - .

Com - (L. or F. - L.) L. com - , together, used in composition for cum, prep. together. + Gk. συν , together; see Syn - .

It appears as co - , cal - , com - , cor - , coun - ; ex.: co - agulate, co - lect, commute, con - nect, cor - rode, coun - cil. Also as cor - in cou - l - cou - ch, cou - sin; co - in co - sive, co - st; cu - in cu - ll, cu - atom; cur - in cur - ry (1). Q Combustion is perhaps for comb - us - tion.

Con -; con - nect; see Com - .

Contra -; against. (L.) L. contra, against. Allied to contr - in contro - vert, contro - ver - y; loses final a in Italian. contrato. Hence F. contre, against, as in contr - ol; but the F. form is usually written counter - in English. Hence also coun - try.

Cor -; cor - rode; see Com - .

Cou -; cou - ch, cou - sin; see Com - .

Coun -; coun - cil; see Com - .

Counter - (F. - L.) See Contra - .

Cu -; cu - ll, cu - atom; see Com - .

Cur -; cur - ry (1); see Com - .

D -; d - assidul; see De - (1).

De - (1); de - scend, de - bate. (L.; or F. - L.) L. dé - , down, downward. Used with an oppositional sense in de - form; with an intensive sense in de - clare, &c. Changed to di - in di - stil. Distinct from the prefix below.

De - (2); de - face, de - fame, de - feat, de - fray. (F. - L.) F. dé - , Q. F. des - , from L. dis - apart; see Dis - . Distinct from the prefix above.

De - (3); de - face, de - face, de - feat, de - fray. (F. - L.) F. dé - , Q. F. des - , from L. dis - apart; see Dis - . Distinct from the prefix above.

De - (2); de - face, de - face, de - face, de - fray. (F. - L.) F. dé - , Q. F. des - , from L. dis - apart; see Dis - . Distinct from the prefix above.

De - (3); de - stil; see De - (1).

Dis -; (Gk.) Gk. δι - , through, between.
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apart; allied to Di- (1). Shortened to di- in di-er-sis; appearing as de-, doa-, in de-vil, de-con.

Dis-; see Dis-.

Dis-; apart, away. (L.; or F.-L.) L. dis-, in two, another form of bis-, double; bis- and dis- are variants from an older form disus-, double, also used in the sense in two, apart; see Bis-. Dis- becomes des- in O. French, also de- in later F.; but the O. F. des- is sometimes altered to des-, as in dis-cover. The various forms are di-, dif, dis-, des-, de-, and even s-; as in di-verge, dif-fuse, dis-pel, dis-ant, de-feat, de-luge, s-pend.

Dou-; double; see Duo-.


Dry-, badly. (Gk.) Gk. dies, badly, with difficulty. Some connect it with To- (2).

E- (1); e-normous; see Ex- (1).

E- (2); e-nough; see Y-.

E- (3); e-cope. A. F. e-. F. existing for O. F. er-, L. er; see Ex- (1).

E- (4); e-squire. (F.) This e- is an F. addition, of purely phonic value, due to the difficulty which was experienced in pronouncing initial ye-, yee-, ste-, sp. So also in e-scutohere, e-state, e-special; to which add e-schew.

Eo-; e-logue. (Gk.) Gk. lo, also le, out. + L. ex, Lithuan. ius, Russ. ius, out; see Ex- (1). Also le-, ex-, as in el-lipse, ex-odus.

Ex-; see Ex- (1).

Ef-; effendi; see Auto-.

El- (1); el-lipse; see Mo-.

El- (2); el-ixir; see Al- (4).

Em- (1); em-brace. (F.-L.) F. em-; L. in-, for in; see In- (3).

Em- (2); em-iric; see In- (2).

Em- (3); em-bassy; see Am- (3).

En- (1); en-close. (F.-L.) F. en-; L. in; see In- (3).

En- (2); en-gery. (Gk.) Gk. ev, in.+ L. in; A. S. in. Becomes en- before p, in en-iric. See Em- (2), In- (1), In- (2).

En- (3); en-emy. (F.-L.) Negative prefix; see In- (3).

Endo- within. (Gk.) Gk. evdo-thin, within; extended from ev, in; see Em- (2), and Indi-.

Ente-; enter-tain. (F.-L.) F. entre.
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Hetero-, other. (Gk.) Gk. ἰσοπο-, other.

Holo-, entire. (Gk.) Gk. ἴσος-, entire.

Homo-, same. (Gk.) Gk. ἴδος-, same; cognate with E. same. Lengthened to homoeo-, like, in homoeopathy.

Hyper-, above, beyond. (Gk.) Gk. ὑπερ-, above; see Over-.

Hypo-, Hyph-, Hyp-. (Gk.) Gk. ὑπό-, under; see L. sub-, under; see Sub-. Hence hypod-, in hypoderm; hyp- in hypothesis.

I- (1); ignoble; see In- (3).
I- (2); i-wise; A.S. ge-; see Y-.
I- (3); ill-natured; see In- (2).
I- (4); ill-legal; see In- (3).
Im- (1); im-bed; see In- (1).
Im- (2); im-mure, im-merge; see In- (3).
Im- (3); im-mort-lal; see In- (3).
Im- (4); in-born. (E.) A.S. in-, prep. It also becomes in-between b and p; as in im-bed, im-park. See below.
Im- (5); in-class. (L.; or F.-L.) L. in, in, + Gk. ἐν, in; A.S. in. See In- (1), In- (2). It appears as am-, an-, en-, en, in-, in, ir-, in, in-a-bush, an-oint, em-brace, en-close, ill-lude, im-mure, in-clude, ir-rotate.
In- (3), negative prefix. (L.) L. in-, neg. prefix. + Gk. ἰσο-, i-, neg. prefix; E. un-, before nouns. See An- (2), A- (9), Un- (1). It appears as en-, i-, il-, in-, in-, ir-, in-em, i-gnoble, il-legal, im-mortal, in-firm, ir-regular.
Indi-, Indi-, indi-genous, indi-gerent. (L.) O. Lat. indu, within. + Gk. ἵφαω, within; see Indo-.
Inte-, see below.
Inte-, between. (L.) L. inter-, between. A comparative form, allied to L. inter-i-or, within; cf. L. inter-nus, internal. It appears as inte-, in-lect, inter- in enter-tain, and cf. entr-ail; see Inte-. Closely allied are L. intr-o, within, intr-a within.
Intra-, within; see Inter-.
Inter-, within; see Inte-.
In- (1); i-rotate; see In- (3).
In- (2); i-regular; see In- (3).
In- (3); i-unc-; see In- (1).
In- (4); i-con-; see L. ex; see In- (1).

Juxta-, near. (L.) L. iuxtâ, near.

L- (1); l-one. (E.) Short for all; l-one = al-one. See Al- (1).
L- (2); l-ute. (Amb.) Short for Arab. al, the definite art. See Al- (4).

Male-, Mal-, Man-, badly. (L.; or F.-L.) L. male, badly, ill; whence F. mal, which becomes man- in man-gre.
M-; me-; grim; see Hami-.
Meta-, Meth-, Met-, among, with, after; also used to imply change. (Gk.) Gk. μετα-, among, with, after + A.S. mid, G. mit, Goth. mith, with. It appears also as meth- in meth-od, met- in met-er.

Min-; min-stor; see Mono-.
Mis- (1); mis-deed; mis-take. (E. and Scand.) A.S. mis-, wrongly, amiss, + Icel. Dan. Du. mis-; Swed. miss; Goth. missa, wrongly. Allied to miss, vb.
Mis- (2), badly, ill. (F.-L.) O. F. merc, from L. minus, less; used in a depreciatory sense. Appearing in mis-adventure, mis-alliance, mis-chance, mis-chief, mis-count, mis-creant, mis-nomer, mis-prise, mis-prision. Quite distinct from Mis- (1).
Mono-, Mon-, single. (Gk.) Gk. μίο-, single, sole, alone. Hence mon k, min-stor.
Multi-, Mult-, many. (L.; or F.-L.) From L. multus, much, many.

N- (1); n-ewt, n-ickname, n-uncle. (E.) A newt = an ewt, where the prefixed n is due to the indefinite article. N-ickname = an eke-name. My nuckle = mine uncle, where the n- is due to the possessive pronoun. In n-once, the prefixed n is due to the dat. case of the definite article, as seen in M. E. for then ames, lit. 'for the once.'
N- (2), negative prefix. (E. or L.) In n-one, the prefixed n is due to A.S. ne, not. In n-all, it is due to the cognate L. ne, not. See Ne-.
Ne-, Neg-, (L.) L. ne, not; nec (whence neg- in neg-ligere), not, short for ne-gue, nor, not. In ne-farious, neg-ation, neg-lect, neg-otiate, ne-uter. See Ne- (3).
Nou-; not; (L.; or F.-L.) L. non-, not; O. Lat. nonum, for *ne o-num, i.e. ne in-num, not one; see above. It appears as ne- in num-ple, for num-ple.

O-; o-mit; see Ob-.
Ob-; (L.; or F.-L.) L. ob, near; allied to Gk. ὄβ, upon, near; Skt. apâ, moreover; Lith. apâ, near. See Apâ-.
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force of ob- is very variable; it appears as
o-, ob-, oc-, of, of, also as extended to
as (for a) in o-mit, ob-long, oc-cur,
of-er, op press, os-tensible.
Oo-; oc-cur; see Ob-.
Oo- (7); of-fal. (E.) A.S. of, off, off, away. This word is invariably written off
in composition, except in the case of offal,
where its use would have brought three s's
in it. A.S. ab, Gk. àbr; see Ab- (1).
Apo- . It appears as a- in a-down.
Oo- (3); of-er; see Co-.
Oo-; see Of-.
On-; on, upon. (E.) A.S. on, on+Gk.
dad. See Ana- (above) It often appears
as a-, as in a-foot, a-sleep, &c.
Op-; op press; see Ob-.
Or- (7); or-deal, or-ts (E.) A.S. or;
cognate with Du. or-, O. Sax. and G. ur,
Goth. ur, away, out of.
Or- (2); or-lap. (Du.) Short for Du
over, cognate with E. over; see Over-.
Or-; os-tensible; see Ob-.
Out- (E.) A.S. ilt, adv., E. out, +
Goth. ilt, G. aus, Skt. ud, out. Shortened to
u- in utter; and to u- in u-most.
Out-; out-age. (F. - L.) F. outre =
L. ultrâ, beyond; see Ultra-.
Over- (E.) A.S. efer, E. over, prep.+ 
Goth. efar, L. super, Gk. têp, Skt. ephar,
above. A comparative form allied to Up,
q.v. See Hyper-., Super-, Or- (3).

Pa-; pa sly; see Para-.
Palu-., Palim-, again. (Gk.) Gk.
ápalv, back, again. It becomes palin-in
palim-pesst.
Pan-, Panto-, all. (Gk.) Gk. wáv,
eut. of wáv, all; wávvo, decl. form of
the same, occurring in panto-mime.
Par- (1); par-son; see Per-.
Par- (3); par-ody; see Para- (1).
Par- (1), beside. (Gk.) Gk. wáv, beside.
Allied to E. fér, L. fer, also to Gk.
rep. See Par-, Per-, and Por- (1). It
becomes par-in pa-ly, par- in par-ody.
Q. Quite distinct from para- in para-chute,
para-put, para-sol, from L. paraire.
Para- (3); para-dis. Zend pár= 
Gk. péter; see Peri-.
Pel-; pel-lucid; see Per-.
Pen-; pen-insula. (L.) L. pénne, almost.
Per-, through. (L.; or F. - L.) L. per;
through. Allied to Para- and Por- (2).
It appears also as par- in par-son, par-
dom; as pel- in pel-lucid; and as pel- in
pel-grim.
Perl-, around. (Gk.) Gk. vàpet, around.
Skt. péra, Zend péari, round about.
Allied to Para- &c.
Pil-; pil-grim; see Per-.
Po-; po-sition; see Por- (1).
Pol-; pol-lute; see Por- (1).
Poy-, many. (Gk.) Written for Gk.
volvó, decl. form of volvó, much, many.
Allied to E. full.
For- (1); por-tend. (L.) L. por, to
be compared with Gk. vàpet, beside (Brug-
mann, ii. § 35). See Para- (1). It
appears as pol-, por-, in pol-lute, por-
tend; and is allied to po- in po-sition.
Por- (2); por-trait; see Pro- (1).
Post-, after. (L.) L. post, after, behind.
Hence F. pues, appearing as pu- in pu-ny.
Pour-; pour-tray; see Pro-.
Pr- (1); pr-ison; see Pro-.
Pr- (3); pr-udent; see Pro- (1).
Pre-, Pros-, before. (L.) L. pro, for
prea, prep., before; for older, * proa.
Allied to Pro-. This prefix occurs also
in pr-ison; and is curiously changed to
pro-in pro-vost; and appears as pra- in
pren-ch.
Prester-, beyond. (L.) L. proster,
beyond; comparative form of proa, before.
Pro- (1), before; instead of. (L.; or
- L.) L. proa, before, in front, used as
a prefix; also pr, short for pra, abl.
case used as a preposition, which appears
in proa-ual. Allied to Gk. wápet, before,
Skt. pra, before, away; also to E. for.
See below; and see For- (1). It appears
also as pr, pre, par, po, pr, in
prof-sier, pour-tray, por-trait, par-ray,
prudent; where pour, por, par are
due to the F. form pour.
Pro- (2), before. (Gk.) Gk. vàpet, before;
cognate with Pro- (1). In pro-logue,
pro-phet, pro-scenium, pro-thalamium.
Pro- (3); pro-vost; see Pro-.
Prodi-; prod-ial; see Pro- (1).
Prof-; prof-sier, see Pro- (1).
Pros-, in addition, towards. (Gk.) Gk.
swes, towards. Allied to Fouch- and
For- (1).
Proto-, Proa-, first. (Gk.) From Gk.
swévro-a, first; supr. form of wápet, before;
see Pro- (2). Shortened to pro- in pro-
oxide.
Pu-; pu-ny; see Post-.
Pur-; pur-vey. (F. - L.) See Pre- (1).
Re-; r-allay; see Ba-.
Ra-; ra-bbit; see Ba-.
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Re-, Red- again. (L.) L. re-, red- (only in composition), again, back. Red- occurs in red-em, red-integration, red-olent, red-oud, red-undant, red-dition; and is changed to ren- in ren-der, ren-t. In re-ly, re-mind, re-new, it is prefixed to purely E. words; and in re-call, re-cast, to words of Scand. origin. It appears as r- in r-ally (1), r-ano-nom; and as ren- in ren-nagate. 2. Ke- is frequently prefixed to other prefixes, which sometimes coalesce with it, so that such words require care. For example, rabbit = re-a-but; ragout = re-a-gout; rampart = re-em-part; cf. also re-ad-apt, re-collect, re-con-cile, re-surrection, &c.

Bear-, see Retro-.

Red-, Ren-; see Re- (above).

Rero-, rere-ward; see Retro-.

Retro-, backwards, behind. (L.) L. retro-, backwards, back again; a comparative form from re-, back; see Re-.
The prefix rero-, roro-, in rear-guard, rere-ward, are due to L. retro, and are of F. origin.

S-, s-ober; s-ure; see Se-.

S- (2); s-pend; see Dis-.

S- (3); s-ample; see Mix- (1).

S- (4); s-ombre; see p. 501.

Sans-, without. (F.-L.) F. sans, without. = L. sine, without; see Sine-.

Se-, Sedit-, away, apart. (L.) L. se-, apart; O. Lat. sed-, apart, which is probably retained in sed-ition. The orig. sense was probably 'by oneself.' It appears as s- in s-ure; cf. sober.

Semi-, half. (L.) L. semi-, half; +Gk. sēmī-, half; see Hem-.

Sine-, without. (L.) L. sine, without; lit. if not. = L. si, if; se, not. Hence F. sans, without.

So-; so-journ; see Sub-.

Sover-, Supr-; see Super-.

Strai-, stra-age; see Extra-.

Su-; su-spect; see Sub-.

Sub-, under. (L.) L. sub, under, (sometimes) up. Allied to Gk. βούς, under; Skt. स्व, near, under; also to E. so and cf. See Hypo-, Of-, Up-. Sub also appears as s-, s-, su-, sou-, su-, su-, sum-, sum-, sum-; in s-ombre (?), so-journ, su-spect, su-ward, su-face, su-gest, sum-man, sum-ness; sum-rogeta. It is also extended in sense (for supre-); as in sus-pend.

Subter-, beneath. (L.) L. subter, beneath; comparative form from sub, under; see Sub-.

Sub-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-; see Sub-.

Super-, above, over. (L.) L. super, above; + Gk. ὑπερ-, over, beyond; A.S. ofer, E. over. See Hyper-, Over-; also Sub-. Hence supra-, beyond, L suprā. Also in super- in super-ship, which is a F. form; and supr- in super-ano, which is an Ital. form. Also L. su- = L. super.

Supra-, beyond; see above.

Sur- (1); sur-rogate; see Sub-.

Sur- (2); sur-face; see Supr-.

Sus-; sus-pend; see Sub-.

Sy-, Syl-, Syn-; see Syn-.

Syn-, with, together with (Gk.) Gl. συν, with. It appears as sy-, syl-, syn-, and sym-, in syn-sent, syn-logism, sym-metry, syn-tax.

T- (1); twit. (E.) Twit is from A.S. at-witan, to twit, reproach; thus t- is here used for E. at.

T- (2); towdery. (F.-L.) Towndry is for Saint Awdry; thus t- is here the final letter of sum-t.

T- (3); t-antology (Gk.) Here t- represents Gk. τό, neuter of def. article.

Thorough-, through. (E.) Merely another form of E. through.

To- (1), to-day. (E.) A S. to, to.

To- (2), intensive prefix. (E.) Obsolete, except in to-brake. A.S. to-, apart, asunder; prob. cognate with L. dies-, apart. See Dis-. q Some connect it with Gk. ὅς; see Dys-.

Tra-, Trans-; see below.

Trans-, beyond. (L.) L. trans, beyond. Shortened to tran- in tran-scend; and to tra- in tra-duce, tra-verse, &c. Hence F. trans., occurring in tres-pass; and trae- in trae-asen.

Tre- (1). Tres-, (F.-L.) See above.

Tre- (2); tre-ble. (F.-L.) See below.

Tri- (1); thrice. (L.) L tri-; thrice; allied to irre, three. Hence tri-ple, treble, &c.; and tra- in tra-mmel.

Tri- (2); thrice. (Gk.) Gk. τρία, three. Hence tri-geometric, &c.

Twi-, double, doubtful. (E.) A.S. twi, double; allied to twa, two. Hence twill, twi-light.

Ulter-, beyond. (L.) L ulter, beyond; allied to O. Lat. ulter, adj., appearing in
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ulf-er, which see in Dict. Hence F. ous, beyond, appearing in our-age; also in E. ous-ance (2), corruption of F. ous-
ance.

ul:-; um-pire; see Non-

ul- (1), negative prefix to nouns, &c ous; not; cognate with L. ous; not. See Non-

ul- (2), An-

ul- (3), verbal prefix, signifying the reversal of an action. (E.) ous; verbal prefix; cognate with Du. ous, ous, G. ous, O.H.G. ous, Goth. ous. The same as E. an-

An- (5), Anti-

An- (3); un-til, un-to. (O. Low G.) See un-to in Dict., p. 584.

un- (4), Uni-

un-, one. (L.) ous, one; whence uni-vocal, with one voice; un-anonymous, of one mind; &c. Cognate with E. one.

un- (E.) A.S. under, E. under, prep.

up- (E.) A.S. up, E. up, prep. Allied to Of, Sub-, Hypo-

ut-, Utt- (E.) See Out.

Ut-; ous. (F. - L.) Only in ous-ance (2). F. ous, L. ous; see Ultra-

V-; v-an (1). (F. - L.) See Ab-

Ve-, apart from. (L.) L. ous, apart from. Only in ve-stigule, and (possibly) ve-stige.

Vice-, Vis-, in place of. (L.; or F. - L.) L. vis, in place of, whence O. F. vis, the same. The latter appears only in vis-
count.

Wan-, negative prefix; see Wanton in its due place; p. 599.

With-, against. (E.) A.S. will, against; the sense is preserved in with-

With-, in with-hold, with-draw, it signi-
plication.

X-; y-wis, y-clept. (E.) A.S. ge-

prefix; M. E. s, y. This prefix appears as a- in a-ware, as s- in s-wis (for y-wis) and as e- in e-nough. See A- (11), E-

II. SUFFIXES

The number of suffixes in modern English is so great, and the forms of several, especially in words derived through the French from Latin, are so variable, that an attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion. The best account of their origin is to be found in Brugmann, Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indo-

germanischen Sprachen. An account of Anglo-Saxon suffixes is given at p. 119 of March, Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language. Lists of Anglo-Saxon words, arranged according to their suffixes, are given in Loth, Etymologische angels-

schlesische-englische Grammatik, Elberfeld, 1870. Simple accounts of English suffixes in general are given in Morris, Historical Outlines of English Accidence, pp. 212-221, 229-242, in Nesfield, Historical English and Derivation, pp. 185-252, and in the two Series of my Principles of English Etymology, to which the reader is referred. See also Koch, Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache, vol. III. pt. 1, pp. 29-76. It is clearly established that the Indo-germanic languages abound in suffixes, each of which was originally intended merely to modify the meaning of the root to which it was added, so as to express the radical idea in a new relation. The force of many of these must, even at an early period, have been slight, and in many instances it is difficult to trace it; but in some instances it is still clear, and the form of the suffix is then of great service. The difference between lo-er, lo-ed, and lo-ing is well marked, and readily understood. One of the most remarkable points is that most Indo-germanic languages delighted in adding suffix to suffix, so that words are not uncommon in which two or more suffixes occur, each repeating, it may be, the sense of that which preceded it. Double diminutives such as parti-ote, i.e. a little little
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIH AND GREEK WORDS

part, are sufficiently common. The Lat. superl. suffix -is si-nus is a simple example of the use of a treble suffix, which really expresses no more than is expressed by -mus alone in the word pri-mus. The principal Indo-germanic suffixes, as given by Brugmann, are these: -a, -t, -u, -pe, -u, -ne, -men (mon), -men (-mena), -na, -no, -ni, -ne, -en (en), -ent (-ente), -lo, -li, -so, -re, -er (-er), -es (-es), -to, -mento, -ti, -si-on, -tati, -tu, -ta-ti, -ler (-ler, -vir), -tiro, -id, -d, -en, -don, -tadon, -do, -go, -ko, -k, -go, -sga, -bho. But these can be readily compounded, so as to form new suffixes; so that from -men-to was formed -mento (as in E. argu-ment).

One common error with regard to suffixes should be guarded against, namely, that of mis-dividing a word so as to give the suffix a false shape. This is extremely common in such words as logi-c, civi-c, beli-c-ase, where the suffix is commonly spoken of as being -ic or -ic-ase. This error occurs, for instance, in the elaborate book on English Affixes by S. S. Haldemann, published at Philadelphia in 1865; a work which is of considerable use as containing a very full account, with numerous examples, of suffixes and prefixes. The truth is that civi-c (Lat. civicus) is derived from Lat. civi-, decennial stem of civi-s, a citizen, with the suffix -cus (Idg. -ko); and logi-c is from Gk. λογι-νος, from λογι-, for λόγο-, decennial stem of λόγος, a discourse, with the suffix -νος as before. Compare Lat. civili-tis, Gk. λόγο-paulya. Of course, words in -i-c are so numerous that -ic has come to be regarded as a suffix at the present day, so that we do not hesitate to form Volta-ic as an adjective of Volta; but this is English misuse, not Latin etymology. Moreover, since both -i- and ko are Idg. suffixes, such a suffix as -kos, -cus, is possible both in Greek and Latin; but in the particular words above cited it is clearer to consider the -i- as due to the original stem.

One more word of warning may perhaps suffice. If we wish to understand a suffix, we must employ comparative philology, and not consider English as an absolutely isolated language, with laws different from those of other languages of the Aryan family. Thus the -th in true-th is the -th of A. S. tréow-th, gen. case tréow-te, fem. sb. This suffix answers to that seen in Goth. gabaur-ths, birth, gen. case gabaur-thas, fem. sb., belonging to the -stem declension of Gothic strong substantives. The true suffix is therefore to be expressed as Tent. -thi, cognate with Idg. -ti, so extremely common in Latin; cf. do-ti, dowry, men-ti, mind, mor-ti, death, mes-tis (mod-ti), harvest, that which is mown. Hence, when Horne Tooke gave his famous etymology of truth as being 'that which a man troueth,' he did in reality suggest that the -t in Lat. mor-ti is identical with the -t in mori-s-tor or in ama-t; in other words, it was a mere whim.

III. SELECT LIST OF LATIH AND GREEK WORDS

In the former edition of this work a list of Indo germanic roots was given, as determined, for the most part, by Fick. The later researches of Brugmann and others have much modified the former results, chiefly because the vowel-sounds have been more exactly appreciated. As a list of roots is not usually much required in practice, it has been here replaced by a useful and practical list of some of the more important words in Latin and Greek which are, mostly, of rather frequent occurrence in English compounds and derivatives. In some cases, the form of the root is given, chiefly when the derivatives from it are rather numerous. Both of these lists might be largely increased, but it has not been deemed worth while to include such words as present no difficulty. For example, the Greek word ἄλκη, odour, is purposely omitted, because its derivatives (viz. com-ál-k, corn-ál-tic, and words beginning with cosmo-) can readily be found at p. 114. On the other hand, the Greek ἀλκος is inserted, for the sake of such derivatives as par-al-k, par-al-tic.
SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

The following list contains the principal Latin words which are (mostly) productive of rather numerous derivatives in English, and readily admit prefixes. Words that have produced but few derivatives, or that are of no especial interest, are excluded.

ac-, as in ac-er, ac-idus, ac-itus, sharp—sterility, acid, acrid, acrimony, acumen, acute, aglet,ague, eager, eglandine, exacerbate. (AK, to be sharp.)

act-, a temple—edity, edile; cf. estuary, ether, oasthouse. (AIDH, to burn.)
aqua-, equal—adequate, equal, equanimity, equation, equilibrium, equinox, equipollent, equity, equivalent, equivocal, iniquity.
aque-, to drive—act, agent, agile, agitate, agriculture, ambiguous, coagulate, cogent, cogitate, counteract, exact, easy, exact, examine, exent, peregrenatum, pilgrimage, prodigal, transact. Cf. Gk. áyew; p. 644.

ala-, white—alb, album, alburnum, auburn.
al-, to nourish, grow up—adolescent, adult, alment, almony, altar, altitude, alto, coalcece, contralto, exalt, haughty, hautboy, proletarian. (AL, to nourish.)
al-, other—alias, alien, alibi, aliquot, alter, alteration, alternate, subaltern. Cf. Gk. αλλος; p. 645.
am-, to love—amatory, amenity, amiable, amicable, amity, amorous, amour, enamour, enemy, enmity, immolate, immortal.

ambul-, to walk—amble, ambulance, ambulation, circumambulate, prosecution, prosecution.
ang-, to choke—angina, anguish, anxious; cf. ail, anger, awe, ugly. (AGH, to choke.)

anim-, breath, animus, mind—animal, animadversion, animate, animosity; equanimity, magnanimous, psalmimous, unanimous. (AN, to breathe.)

annus, a year—annals, anniversary, annual, biennial, triennial, &c.; perennial, supernumerate.
aptus, fit—adapt, adept, apt, aptitude, attitude, inept. (AP, to bind.)

aqua-, water—aquafortis, aquatic, aqua, aquarius, aqueduct, aqueous, euer, sewer (1), subsqueous; cf. aie, eyot, island.
arm-, arms—alarm, alarmum, ambybry (amphibry), arm (a), arms, armada, armadillo, armament, armistice, armour, army.

dem-, skill—art, artificer, artillery, artisan, inart.

asper, rough—asperity, exasperate.

audita-, to hear—audible, audience, audit, obedient, obeisance, obey, oyen, oyez.

aug-er, to increase—augmentation, augmentator, augmenter, auxiliary; cf. ake (1).

aur-, the ear—auricula, auricular, auscultate, scout (i); cf. ear (1).

aurum, gold—aurate, ory, orrot, oror, oriel, oriflamme, orifole, ornans, ornament, orpiment, orpine.
as-, a bird—auspic, aviary, bustard, ostrich.

barb-, beard—barb (1), barbel, barber; cf. beard.

barba, (Late L.)—bar, barbares, barrel, barracade, barrier, barrister, barber, embargo, embarrass.
bass-, low—base, base (a), basement, bass (1), bass-relief, bassoon, debase.

bat-, to beat—abate, abatement, abatior, abate (1), abate (a), battery, battle, battue, combat, debate, rebate.
bello, beautiful—beau, beauty, beldam, belladonna, belle, embellish.

bib-, to drink—beaver (5), beverage, bevy, bib, imbibe, imbro (entwre).

bon-, good—bonny, boon, edj, bounty.

brach-, arms—brace, bracelet, brassard, embrace, vambrace.

breu is, short—abbreviate, abridge, breve, brevet, breviary, brevity, brief (1), brief (a).

broc-, (Late L.)—a pointed stick—broach, brocade, brocchi, brocchi, brocket, broker, brooch.

bucc-, mouth—bouch, disembogue, embouchure.

bull-, a bubble, boss—bill (a), bill (1), boil (a), badge (1), bull (a), bulbul, bullion, ebullition, parbol.

buss-, (Late L.)—a bush—bushwood, buse, bush (1), bushet, buss (a),

buss-, a boss-bus (1), bus (a), busk (a); cf. busket, pss.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

caball-us (popular L.), a horse—cavaller, cavalcade, cavalery, chevalier, chivalry.
cad-eus, to fall—accident, advenious, cadente, caducos, cascade, case (1),
casual, chance, cheat, coincide, decadence, decay, decudious, eschew, incident, occasion, coincident.
cad-eus, to cut—caesura, circumcise, concise, decide, exclusion, incise, precise; also homi-cide, sui-cide, &c.; also chisel, scissors.
cal-em, heaven—cell, ceiling, celestial.
cal-ère, to summon—calends, calendary, conciliate, council, intercalate, reconcile; cf. clematir (below).
calc-ère, to tread—caulk, causeway, cockatrice.
cal-ère, acc., lime—calcareous, calcine,
calcile, calx, chalk.
cal-ère, to be hot—caldon, calenture, caloric, calorific, candle, chafe, chaldron, nonchalant, scald (1).
ca-me-rus, a chamber—camera, chamber,
chamberlain, comrade. (KAM, to bend, cover, vault over.)
camp-us, a plain—camp, campaign, capmental, champagne, champagny, champion,
decamp, encamp, scamp.
cana-lis, a canal—channel, kennel (2).
ca-nu-ti, lattice-work—cancel, cancel, chancellor, chancery.
cand-ère, to shine—candelabrum, candid, candidate, candle, candour. cannel-coal, censer, chandler, chandler, incandescent, incendiary, incense (1), incense (2), kindle (2). (QEND, to shine.)
cam-us, a dog—canine, kennel (1); cf. cynic, bound.
cant-ère, to sing—accent, canorous, cant (1), canticle, canto, canzonet, chant, descant, enchant, incantation, incentive, precentor, recant; cf. hen.
cape (popular L.), a cape—cap, caparison, cape (1), capuchin, chapel, chaperon, chapelet, cope (1), escape, scape.
cap-er, a goat—cab, cabriolet, caper, capricorn, caprilo, cheveril, chevron.
cap-ère, to seize, lay hold of, contain—accept, anticipate, cable, catif, capable, capacious, capsule, captious, captive, captor, capture, case (2), casement, cash, casket, catch, ceter, chase (1), chase (2), chase (3), conceit, conceive, conception, deceive, deception, excase, enchain, except, imperceptible, incipient, intercept, occupy, perceive, perception, precept, purchase, receive, receptacle, reception, receive, recipient, sauc (1), susceptible; cf. haft, heave, heft. (QAP, to seize, take hold of.
cap-ère, the head—achieve, cabbage (1),
cad, cadet, Cape (2), capital (1), capital (2), capital (3), capitulation, capitoll, capitulate, captain, cattle, chaplery, chapter, chattle, chief, chieftain, corporal (1), decapitate, hatchment, occupul, precipe, sinciput.
carn-, stem of caro, flesh—carnage, carnal, carnation, carnival, carnivorous, carrion (from caro), charnel, incarnadine, incarnation.
carp-ère, to cull—excerpt, scarcer; cf. harvest. (QERP, to cut.)
car-us, dear—caros, charity, cherish; cf. whore.
cas-a, a cottage—casino, cassock (1), chasuble.
cast-us, chaste—caste, castigate, chaste,
chasten, chastise, incest.
cat-eus, a chain—catenary, chain, chignon, concatenation.
caud-a, the tail—caudal, coward, cue, queue.
caus-a, a cause—accuse, because, cause, excuse, recipiant, ruse.
caus-us, hollow—cage, cajole, cave, concave, excavation, gabion, gaol, jail.
ccus-ère, to come, yield—abcess, accede,
access, ancestor, antecedent, cease, cede, cess, cessation, cession, cess-pool. concede, decease, exceed, excess, incessant, intercede, precede, predecessor, proceed, recede, rescue, retrosession, secede, succeed.
cel-ère, to hide—cell, cellar, conceal, occult; cf. hall, hell, hole. (QEI, to hide.)
cent-um, a hundred—cent, centenary, centennial, centesimal, centigrade, centipede, centuple, centunion, century, quintal.
cer-a, wax—cerecloth, cerement, cersue.
cebr-um, brain—cerebral, cereveis (saveloy).
cern-ère, to separate—concern, decree, decreal, discern, discriminate, excrement, excretion, secret, secretary. See Gk. σπίπων; p. 645.
cert-us, sure—ascertain, certain, certify.
cing-ère, to gird—cinelure, encolate, precinct, shingles, succinct.
circ-us, a ring—circle, circus, research, search, shark.
cist-a, a chest—chest, cist, cistern, cistvaen.
III. SELECT LIST

OF LATIN WORDS

clas-is, a citizen — cit, citadel, citizen, city, civil.
claim-are, to call out — acclaim, acclamation, claim, clamour, declaration, exclaim, exclamation, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, reclamation.
clar-is, clear — clar, clarify, clarion, clear, declare, glare.
claud-are, to shut — clause, cloister, close (1), close (2), closet, conclude, exclude, include, preclude, recluse, seclusion, silence; cf. slot (1). (√SKLibU, to shut.)
claw-is, a key — clavicle, clef, clave.
clit-tus, a slope — acclivity, declivity, proclivity; cf. decline, incline, incline, recline. also lean (1), low (3). Cf. Gk. κλίσις; p. 645. (√KLEIs, to lean.)
cohort-em, acc. an enclosure — cohort, cutting, court (1), court (2), courteous, courtean, courtesy, courtier, curtain, curtsey; cf. garden, garth, yard (1). (√GHER, to contain.)
coll-are, to trickle — colander, culvert (?), cull, percolate, portculis.
col-are, to till — colony, cultivate, culture; also agriculture; cf. bucolic. (√QEL, to turn round, to till.)
coll-um, the neck — collar, collet, colporteur, decollation.
cond-are, to hide — abscond, sconce (1), sconce (2).
condra, against — counter, encounter, rencontre, recount.
cooper-are, to cover — cover, coverlet, covert, curlew, discover, kerchief.
copula, a bond — copulate, couple.
cog-are, to cook — bisquit, concoct, cook, decoc, kitchen, precocious; also apricot, terra-cotta (√PEQ, to cook.)
cord-, from cor, the heart — accord, concord, cordial, courage, discord, quarrel (2), record; cf. heart.
cor-ium, leather — curass, ecoriate, scourge.
corn-is, a horn — core (1), corn (2), cornes, cornel, cornelian, corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn; cf. horn, hart.
corin-a, a wreath — corolla, corollary, coronal, corona, corone, coronet, crown.
corp-us, body — corporal (2), corps, corpse, corpulent, corpuscle, corne, corset, core, incorporate.
cost-a, a rib — accost, coast, costal, cutlet.
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dent-um, acc., tooth—dandelion, dental, denticle, dentifrice, dentist, dentition, indent, indenture; cf. time, tooth.

dou, god—deus, deify, deity, deist; cf. jovial; and see diis (below).

dic-ere, to say, dic-äre, to tell—abdicabere, abduct, abducta, abductum, abductus, abductum, abducere, abductum, abducere; cf. aversive, benediction, benison, judge, (adjudge, adjudicate, judicature, judicial, judicious, prejudice, prejudice), malediction, maullum, valediction, verdict, vindicate. (ÆDEIK, to show.)


comfit, confect, counterfeit, desesnance, defeat, defect, deficient, difficulty, discomfit, effect, efficacious, efficient, facile, facsimile, fact, faction, factitious, factotum, facutal, fashion, feasible, fist, fist, feature, flat, forfeit, hacienda, infect, malchaco, perfect, prefect, proficit, profit, reflection, suffice, sufficient, suffice. (ÆDEIK, to put, place.)

fact-ix, face—deface, efface, façade, face, superficies, surface.

fell-ere, to deceive—default, fail, fallacy, fallible, false, faunet, fault, refel.

fl-ri, to speak—affable, confabulate, confess, defame, fable, fairy, fay, inequable, infamy, infant, infancy, nefarious, prefix, profess; cf. ban. (ÆBIA, ΨΗΑ, to speak)

fend-ere, to strike—defend, fence, fend, offend.

fer-ere, to bear—circumference, confer, defer (1), defer (2), defer, ferete, infer, offer, prefer, proffer, refer, suffer, transfer; cf. bear (1), bare (2), bier. (ÆBHER, to bear)

ferro-ere, to boil—effervesce, fervent, fervid, ferment.

fest-um, a feast—feast, festal, festival, festive, fête.

fid em, acc., faith—afliance, afdavit, confide, defy, ditfident, faith, fealty, fidcility, fidcual, infidel, perfidious; cf. bide. (ÆBHEID, to trust.)

fig-ere (fix-é), to fix—affix, fix, prefix, suffix, transfix.

fil-um, a thread—defile (2), enfilade, filament, file (1), filigree, fillet, profile, purl (3).

fig-ere (fig-é), to fashion—configuration, effigy, fain, feln, fiction, figure, transfigure; cf. hairy, dike, ditch, dough. (ÆDHLIGH, to knead, mould)

fin-is, end—affinity, confluence, define, final, finance, fine (1), fine (2), finial, final, finish, finite, refine, superfine; cf. paraffine.

form-us, firm—affirm, confirm, farm, firmament, infrum. (ÆDHER, to support.)

flāgrā-ere, to burn—conflagration, flāgrant; cf. flambeau, flame, flāmen (?), flamingo. (ÆBHELIG, to burn.)

flēt ere, to bend—circumflex, deflect, flexion, flexible, infect, reflect.

fix-ere (fix-é), to strike—afflict, conflict, inflict, profligate.

flō-ere, acc., a flower—deflower, efflorescence, ferret (2), fleur-de-lis, floral, florid, florn, floscule, flour, flourish, flower, inflorescence; cf. blow (2), bloom, bl asa.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

flus-ere, to flow—affluence, confluence,
defluxion, effluence, flosse, fluctuate, fluent,
fluid, flor-spear, flux, influence, influentia,
influx, superfusus.

foc-us, a hearth—focus, fuel, fusil (1).

fod-ere (foss-), to dig—foss, fossil.

foli-um, leaf—exfoliate, foil (2), foliage,
folio, perfoliate, trefoil.

form-a, form—conform, deform, formula,
inform, reform, transform. (√HER, to support.)

fort-em, acc., strong—comfort, deforce,
effort, force (1), fort, forte, fortify, fortitude,
fortress; cf. borough. (√HERG, to protect.)

frang-ere (frag-), to break—fracture,
fracture, fragile, fragment, frail, frangible,
infract, infringe, irrefrangible, refract,
refrain (2); cf. break. (√HERG, to break.)

fric-tere, to rub—fray (3), friction.

front-em, acc., forehead—afront, confron,
effrontery, front, frontal, frontier,
frontispiece, frontlet; cf. flounce (2).

frui-t (fruct-), to enjoy—fructify, fruit,
fruition, frumenty; cf. frugal, brook (1).

frug-ere, to flee—fugitive, fugue, refuge,
refugee, subrefuge; cf. bow (1).

fund-em (fus-), to pour—confound,
confuse, confute, diffuse, effuse, folson, fuse (1),
fusil (3), fugile, infuse, profuse, refund,
refuse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse; cf. gut,
chyle, chemist. (√HEU, to pour.)

fund-us, bottom—found (1), founder,
fundament, profound; cf. bottom.

fung-ere (fung-), to perform—defunct,
function, perfunctory.

gaud-umer, joy—enjoy, gaud, joy, rejoice.

gel-um, frost—congel, gelatine, gelid, jelly;
cf. chill, cool.

gen-us, kin—congenial, congenital,
degenerate, engender, engine, gender (1),
gender (2), general, generic, genericus,
genial, genital, genitus, genius, genteel,
genteil, gentle, gentile, gentry; genuine,
genius, gin (3), indigenous, ingenious,
ingenuous, progenitor, progeny, regenerate;
cf. kin. (√GEN, to produce.)

gere-ere (gest-), to bear—congeries,
congestion, digest, exaggerate, gerund,
gestation, gestate, gestate, gestate,
jet, register, suspension.

glutin-, for glutin-, glue—agglutinate,
conglutinate, glue, glutinous.

grad-ere (gress-), to step—agress, con-
gress, degrade, degree, digress, egress,
grade, gradient, gradual, graduate, grail
(1), grallatory, grise, ingredient, ingress,
progress, regress, retrograde, retrogression,
transgression. (√REDH, to go.)

grand-iis, great—aggrandize, gaius, gaius,
gram, gramercy, grand, grandee, grandeur,
grandiloquent; cf. grampus.

grum-um, grain—grain, garner, gare,
grain, granary, grange, granite, granule,
grenade, pomegranate; cf. corn. (√GER,
to grind.)

grat-us, pleasing—agree, congratulate,
grace, grateful, gratify, gratis, gratitude,
gratulatus, gratuity, gratulate, ingratiate,
ingrate.

graus-us, heavy—aggravate, avow,
grave (2), grief, grieve.

grug-ere, acc., a flock—aggregate, con-
gregate, egregious, gregarious, segregate.
grus-us, thick—engross, grocer, gorg,
grrogram, gross.

guus-us, a tasting—disgust, gust (3), rag-
gout; cf. choose, choice. (√EUS, to taste.)

hab-ere, to have—able, avoidus, binnac,
habitable, debenture, debt, deshable,
devour, due, duty, endeavour, exhibit,
habilitum, habit, habitable, habitant,
habitat, habitation, habit, inhabit,
habit, prebend, prohibit, provender.

här-ere (hæs-), to stick—adhere, cohere,
hesitate, inherent.

hær-ere (hæs-), an heir—heir, hereditary, heritage,
inherit.

hom-o, a man—homage, homicide, Human,
humane, ombre.

horr-ere, to bristle—abhor, horrible,
horriffy, horror, orde; cf. birsute.

hum-us, the ground—exhume, humble,
humilate, humility.

int-ere, within—denizen, intestine; cf. en-
trails, interior, internal.

i-ere, to go—adit, ambient, ambition,
arrant, circuit, commence, concomitant, consi-
stable, count (1), county, exit, eyes; initial,
initiate, issue, itinerant, obit, periah, proriter,
preterite, sedition, sudden, trance, transient,
transit; cf. isthmus. (√EI, to go.)

i-ere, to throw—abject, adjacent,
adjacent, adjective, adjectament, amire (1), cir-
cumjacent, conjecture, deject, ejaculate,
eject, g Isaac, inject, interescent, interjection,
jar, jot (1), jetsam, jetty, jolt, jet,
jutt, object, project, reject, subjacent,
subject, trajectory.
III. SELECT LIST

OF LATIN WORDS

loc-us, a jest—jeopardy, jewel, jocosc, jocular, joke, juggler.

stades, a judge; see dicere; p. 635.

tangere (inge-), to join—adjoin, conjoin, conjugal, conjoin, injunction, join, joint, jugular, junction, juncture, junta, junto, rejoined, subjoin, subjunctive, subjunctive; cf. yoke, synergize. (YEUG, to join.)

tur-are (fur-), to swear—abjure, adjure, conjure, enjoin, jurisdiction, jurist, juror, jury, just, justice, justify, obligation, perjury.

san-are, to help—adjudicator, aid, coadjutor

die-f (lips-), to glide, slip—collapse, collapse, ellapse, illapse, lapse, relapse; cf. sleep.

labor-aem, to labour—be labor, elaborate, laboratory, laborious, labour.

lac-are, to entice—delectable, delicate, delicious, delight, dilettante, elicit.

lad-are (las-), to hurt—collide, collision, elide, elision, illusion, lesion.

lau-are, lu-are, to wash—ablution, ablution, antediluvian, deluge, dilute, laundress, lave, lave, lavender, lotion; cf. lather, lye. (LOU, to wash.)

lax-us, slack—lax, laxative—lease (1), lessen, lessee, relax, relay (1), release, relish; cf. slack.

leg-are, to appoint—allege, colleague—delegate, legacy, legate, legatee, relegate; cf. legere (below).

leg-ere, to collect—read—coi (1), collect, coll, diligent, elect, elegant, eligible, intellect, intelligence, intelligible, lection, lecture, legend, legible, legion, lesion, neglect, negligence, predilection, recollect, select; cf. leal, legal, legislator, legitimate, loyal; also legare (above). (LEG, to collect.)

leu-is, light—alleviate, elevate, leaven, legerdemain, leger-ine, levant, leece, lever, levity, levy, relevant, relieve.

liber, free—deliver, liberal, liberate, libertine, liberty, lively.

libra, a balance—deliberate, level, librate.

lic-are, to be allowable—illicit, leisure, licences, licentiate, licentious.

lig-are, to bind—alligation, alloy, alley, league (1), liable, lectio, lien, lime-bound, ligament, ligature, obliged, rally (1).

limen, a threshold—eliminate,intel, preliminary.

linquere, to leave—delinquent, derection, relic, relic, relinquish, reliquary; cf. eclipse, ellipse. (LEIQ, to leave.)

linum, flax, linum, a line—align (eline), delineate, line, lineage, lini, lineament, linear, linen, lint; cf. lining, linnet, line, linen, linsey-woolsey.

lique-are, to be fluid—deliquescence, liquefy, liquescent, liquid, liquidate, liquor.

litera, a letter—alliteration, letter, literal, liturale, obliterator.

loc-are, a place—allocate, allow (1), collocate, couch, dislocate, lieu, lieutenancy, local, locate, locomotion, locus.

longus, long—elongate, elongation, longevity, longitude, lunge, oblong, prolong, pursit; cf. long.

ligni-are, to speak—allocation, circumlocation, colloquy, eloquence, eloquent, locutions, obloquy, proctor, soliloquy, ventriloquist.

lux-are, to shine—elucide, illuminate, illusoria, limn, lucid, lucubration, luminous, luminous, luna, luminous, lustre (?), pellicid, sublunar, translucent; cf. light (?). (LEUQ, to shine.)

luc-are, to play—adulate, collude, collude, elucidate, illusion, ludicrous, prelude.

mag-na-are, great—magistrate, magnificent, magnify, magnification, magnitude, main (3), majesty, major, mastei, maxim, maximum,

mayor, merino, miss (1), mister, mistress.

mal-are, bad—malady, malapert, malaria, male, malicious, malign, malinger, malison, maltreat, malversation, maegre.

mand-are (cf. manus), to put into the hands of, enjoin—command, commend, comodore, countermand, demand, mandate, maundy Thursday, recommend, remand. See manus.

man-are, to remain—manor, manse, mansion, mastiff (?), menagerie, mental, message, permanent, remain, remnant. (MEN, to remain.)

manus, hand—amans, maintain, manacle, manage, manciple, mange, manifest, manipulate, manner, manœuvre, manual, manufacture, manumit, manure, manuscript.

mar, a male—emasculate, male, mallard, marital, marry, masculine.

med-are, to go—conge, permeate.

med-i-are, to be a remedy—medicine, emedy.

med-i-us, middle—dem-, immediate, mean (3), mediate, medieval, mediocre, mediterranean, medium, meridian, mesocarto, misfit, moley.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

* mel, honey—marmalade, mellilot, mellifluous, molasses; cf. mildew.

* memor, remembering — commemorate, memoir, memory, remember. (✓SMER, to remember.)

* mend um, a fault — amend, amends, emendation, mend.

* mend um, acc., mind, man ery, to advise — comment, demeaned, moment, mental, mention, admonish, demonstrate, mint (1), moidsor, monetary, money, monition, monster, monument, must, premonish, remonstrate, summon, summons; cf. mind, mean (1); also amnesty, automaton, monos, monon, mononomics. (✓MEN, to think.)

* mer ery, to earn — demerit, meretricious, merit.

* mers (merc e), traffic — amerce, commerce, market, mart, mercantile, mercenary, mercer, merchandise, merchant, mercury, mercy.

* mel tir (mens tir), to measure — commensurate, dimension, immense, measure, mensuration.

* migrare, to wander — emigrate, immigrate, migrate, transmigrate.

* mina, to threaten — amenable, combination, demean (1), demeanour, menace, promenade.

* mina, to project — eminent, imminent, prominent. (✓MIN, to project.)

* minus, to diminish, minor, less — administer, comminate, diminish, diminution, minum, minish, minister, minor, muskrel, minuet, minus, minute, mystery.

* mirus, wonderful — admire, marvel, miracle, mirage, mirror; cf. smile. (✓SMEI, to wonder at.)

* mix tir, to mix — meddle, medley, miscellaneous, promiscuous; cf. mix.

* mita, to send — admit, commissary, commit, compromise, demise, dismiss, dismiss, emit, immitt, intermit, mass (3), mess (1), message, misall, missile, mission, missive, omit, permit, premise, premises, pretermit, promise, remit, submit, surprise, transmit.

* modus, manner — accommodate, commodious, incommode, mode, model, moderate, modern, modest, modicum, modify, modulate, mood (1, 2), mould (2); cf. meditate, mete. (✓MED, to measure.)

* mol ery, to grind — mill, molar, millet (2); cf. molest; also meal (1). (✓MEL, to grind.)

* mol es, a heap — demolish, emolument, mole (1, 2), molecule.
III. SELECT LIST

OF LATIN WORDS

natural, numeration, numerous, super-numerary. (V/NEM, to apportion.)

mendi-us, a messenger—announce, an-nouncement, denounce, enunciare, numlo, pronounce, renounce.

nitrir-us, to nourish—nourish, nurse, nurture, nutriment, nutritious, nutritive.

ocul-us, eye—binocular, inoculate, in-vigle, monocular, ocular; cf ophtalmia, optics, canopy; eye. (V/OQ, to see.) See Gk. ὀφθαλμός; p. 646.

odr-um, hatred—annoy, ennui, noisome, odum.

odor, scent—olfactory, odour, redo-lent; cf. oasium, ozone. (OD, to smell.)

opt-are, to wish—adopt, optative, optimism, option; cf. copious, copy, office, opulent.

opus (oper-), work—co-operate, une, opera, operate, uae, use (2).

orb-us, a circle—exorbitant, orb, orbit.

ord-us, order—co-ordinate, extraordinary, inordinate, ordain, order, ordinal, ornament, ordinary, ordination, ordinance, primordial, subordinate.

ovi-r, to rise abongines, abortion, orient, origin.

orn-are, to adorn—adorn, ornament, ornate, suborn.

as (ar), the mouth—adore, inexactable, oracle, oral, oration, orator, orifice, orison, osculate, peroration.

pac-eus, pac-is (pact-), to agree; pange-eus (pact-), to fasten—appease, compact (1), compact (2), dispatch, impact, impinge, pa-vy, page (2), pageant, pale (1), palette, palisade, pallet (3), pay (1), peace, peel (2), pole (1), propagate, repay. (PAG, PAK, to fasten.)

perm-us, a cloth—counterpane, pane, panel, panel, panicle.

par, equal—apparel, compere, disparage, disparity, pair, par, parity, peer (1), pral, umpire.

par-eus, to prepare—apparatus, compare, emperor, empire, imperative, imperial, par-cel, parade, parapet, parasol, part, parity, prepare, rampart, repair (1), separate, sever, several; cf. sepal.

par-eus, a produce, par, to come to sight—apparitor, appear, parent, parturient, perpetual, transparent.

par-tus, acc, part—apart, apartment, apportion, compartment, depart, impart, paper, pain, part, partake, participate, participant, particle, partisan (1), partition, partner, party, portion, proportion, re-partee.

pass-ere (pā-, past-), to feed—patibulum, pannage, pastel, pastern, pastille, pastor, pasture, pester, repast; cf. feed, fodder, food, foster. (PÅ, to feed.)

pater (pair-us), father—expatriate, paternal, patois, patrician, patrimony, patristic, patron, pattern, repair (2); cf. patriarch, patriarchy, patriarchic (from Gk.); also father.

pat-are, to lie open, pander, to spread—compass, expand, pace, pass, passage, passport, pastime, patent, surpass, trespass; cf. paten (PET, to spread out)

pat-ā (pass-ī), to suffer—compassion, compatible, passion, patient.

pauper, poor—impoverish, pauper, poor, poverty; cf few.

pectus pastor), the breast—expectorate, pectoral, petrel (politre).

ped-em, acc, foot—biped, expedite, impede, pawn (1), pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, pedicel, pedigree, pediment, pleb, pioneer, quadrant; cf. impal; also tripod, tripod (Gk); also foot, fetter.

pell-eus (pulsi-), to drive—appeal, appellant, compel, dispel, expel, impel, interpellation, peal, pelt (1), propel, pulsat, pulse (1), pursy, push, repel, repel.

pell-us, skin—peel (1), pelisse, pell, pel-lule, pelt (2), pitch, pillion (?), plaid (?), surplise; cf. fell (a)

pend-eus (pens-), to weigh, pend-are, to hang—append, compendious, compensate, counterpoise, depend, dispense, expend, impend, perny, pendant, pending, pendulous, pendulum, penile, pension, pensive, penhouse, pentrofo, perpendicular, poise, ponder pound (1), prepense, preponderate, propensity, recompense, spencer, spend, suspend.

perī rī, to try—experience, expert, par-ous, peril; cf pirate, pore (1); also fare, ford. (PER, to fare.)

pet-eus, to fly, attack—apetite, competitor, impetus, petition, petulant, repeat; also pen, penion; cf. feather. (PET, to fly.)

pil-a, a ball—pellet, pillar (1), plies, pilt (1), platoo; cf. bullace (in Supplement, p. 662).

pic-us, a hair—depilatory, periwig, perruque, periwe, pile (1), pluck, wig.

ping-ere (pict-), to paint—depict, paint, picture, pigment, plimento, plat.
III. SELECT LIST

OF LATIN WORDS

pi-us, holy—expiate, piacular, piety, pius, pity.

plac-ere, to please—complacent, complaisant, placable, placid, plea, plead, please, pleasure.

plang-ere, to lament—complain, plaint, plaintiff, plaintive.

plant-a, a plant—plantain, plantigrade, supplant, transplant.

plan-us, flat—esplanade, explain, piano-forte, plain, plan, plane (1), plane (2), planisphere; cf. placenta, plank.

plaud-ere, to applaud—applaud, explode, plaudit, plausible.

plu-us, full, (com)plu-ere, to fill—accomplish, complement, complete, compliance, compliment, comply, depletion, expletive, implement, plenary, plenitude, plenty, replenish, replete, supplement, supply; cf. polygon; full. (*/PLE, to fill.)

plec-ere, to fold, plect-ere (plex-), to plait—accompany, apply, complex, complication, complicate, complicity, deploy, display, employ, explicate, explicit, exploit, implicate, imply, perplex, plait, pleasch (plash), pleat, plant, plight, ply, reply, splay, supple, suppliant, supplicate; hence also -ple in simple, triple, quadruple, -ble in double; cf. simplicity, duplicate, treble, triplicity, &c.

plor-ere, to weep—deplore, explore, implore.

poe-ere (posit-), to place—apposite, component, composite, composition, compost, compound, deponent, deposit, deposition, disposition, depot, exponent, exposition, expound, imposition, impost, impostor, interposition, juxtaposition, opponent, opposite, ponent, positive, post (1), post (2), postillion, postpone, posture, preposition, proposition, propound, provost, purpose (2), repository, suppression, transposition.

pot-us, people—depopulate, populace, popular, public, publican, publication, publish.

port-ere, to carry—comport, deport, disport, export, import, importable, port (1), porter (1), porter (3), portessee (portous), portolio, portly, portmanteau, purport, report, sport, support, transport.

por-us, a harbour, port-a, a gate—importune, opportune, porch, port (2), port (3), port (4), portcullis, porte, porter (2), portico.

pos-us (pot-enus) —pose, possible, potent, power, puisant. (*/ES, to exist.)

pota-re, to drink—poison, potable, potion; cf. potion.

prec-ari, to pray—deprecate, impress, precarious, pray. (*/FREK, to ask.)

prea-d-a, prey—depredation, predatory, prey (see below).

prehend-ere, to seize—prehend, apprentice, apprise, comprehend, comprise, enterprise, impregnable, impress, imprison, prehensile, prentice, prise (prize), prison, prize (1), prise (3), reprehend, reprisal, surprise; cf. get. (*/GHwED, to seize.)

press-ere (pres-), to press—compress, d press, express, impress, imprint, oppress, print, repress, reprinse, sprain, suppress.

prot-um, price—appraise, appreciate, depreciate, praise, precious, price (a).

prim-us, first—premier, prim, prime (1), primus (1), primer, primeval, primitive, pronominal, primrose, prince, principal, principle; cf. prior (1), prior (2), pristine; also first, fore, former.

prui-us, single—deprive, private, privilege, privity.

pro-us, good—approbation, approve, disprove, improve, probable, probation, probe, probity, proof, prove, reprieve, seprove, reprove.

prop-e, near—approach, approximate, propinquity, proximity, reapproach.

propi-us, one's own—appropriate, inappropriated, proper, property, propriety.

pugn-us, fist—impugn, oppress, poniard, pugnacious, repugnant; cf. pugilism; pugmy (Gk.).

pull-a (late L.), a hen—pool (2), poult, poultry, pullet; cf. foal, filly.

pung-ere (punct-), to prick—appoint, compunction, counterpoint, expunge, poignant, point, pointe (1), punch (1), punchen, punctate, punctillo, punctual, punctuate, puncture, pungeant, punt (2); cf. embonent.

pur-us, pure—expurgate, pour, pure, purge, purify, puritan, purity, spurge. (*/FEU, to purify.) See put-us.

pus (pur-), matter—purulent, pus, suppurate; cf. patrid; foul. (*/FU, to stink.)

put-us, clear—account, amputate, compate, count (2), depute, discount, dispute, impate, putative, recount, repute.

quar-ere (quaut-), to seek—acquire, conquer, conquest, disquisition, enquire, exquisite, inquest, inquire, inquisition, sus-
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

quired, query, quest, question, request, require.

quasi, quasi, to shake—conclusion, discuss, percussion, quash, rescue; cf. squash.

quattuor (whence quadr-um), four—quadrangle, quadrant, quadrilateral, quadrillion, quadruped, quadruple, quarrime, quarrel (1), quarry (1), quart, quaran, quarter, quarto, quadrature, quadratum, quadrangle, quadrilateral, quadrillion, quadruped, quadruple, quarantime, quarrel (2), quarry (2), squad, squado, squad, square, squire (2); cf. four.

quar-est, to lament—quarrel (1), querulous, querulous.

quid-om, acc., rest—acquiesce, aquit, coy, quiet, quit, quittance, quite, requiem, repute; cf. while.

rab-est, to rave—rabor, rage.

rád-est, to scrape—abrade, erase, rascal, rase, rash (2), rasorial, rarov.

rad-um, acc., a root—eradicative, race (3), radish, radix, rash (3); cf. root, root.

rad-um, a ray—inject—inject, radian, radius, ray.

rap-est, to seize—rapacious, rapid, rapine, raptorial, capture, raven, raven (3), ravine, ravish, ravish; cf. rap (1).

reg-est, to rule—address, adroit, alert, correct, direct, dirigé, dress, erect, escort, insurgent, insurrection, interregnum, real (2), realm, rectangle, rectify, rectilineal, rectitude, rectal, regent, regicide, regimen, regiment, region, regnant, regular, reign, resource, resurrection, royal, rule, sortie, source, surge, unruly; cf. rajah, rich, right. (✓REG, to rule.)

ré-st (rest), to suppose—araign, rate (1), ratify, ratio, ratio, reason.

rid-est, to laugh—deride, ridiculous, risible.

rode-est, to gnaw—corrode, crude, rotten, rostrum; cf. rat (7).

roge-est, to ask—abrogate, derogate, interrogate, prerogative, prone, prostration, supererogation, surrogation.

rot-a, a wheel—comptroller, controller, roller, rood, rotary, round, rouleau, roulette, round, roundel, roundelay, rowel, rundlet, rundlet.

rub-est, red—erubescent, rouge, rubicund, rubric, ruby; cf. russet; also red, ruddy, rust. (✓REUDH, to be red.)

runrepid (right-est), to break—abrupt, corrupt, disruption, eruption, interruption, irruption, rite (2), rout (1), route, routine, rupture, rut (1); cf. loot, reave, rive, rob. (✓REUP, to fear, seize.)

sal-est, holy—consecrate, desecrate, execute, execrated, sacrament, sacrifice, saccharide, sacrileg, sexton; cf. saint, sanctify, &c.

sal-est, salt—salad, salary, saline, salmagundi, salt-cellar, sauce, sausage, souse (1).

sal-est, to leap, spring forward, assail, assault, desultory, exult, insult, resilient, result, salient, sail, saltire, salutation.

sal-est, safe—safe, sage (2), salubrious, salutary, salute, salvage, salvation, salver, save.

sape-est, to savour of, be wise—insipid, sage (1), sapid, sapience, savour.

sat-est, enough, sate, satiate, satisfy, saturate, soil (3).

scand-est, to climb—ascend, descend, escalade, scale (3), scan, scanion, transcend; cf. scandal, slander.

set-est, to know—ascend, conscience, consciencious, pscience, science, scolion.

scrib-est, to write—ascibe, circumscribe, conscript, describe, desery, inscribe, postscript, precribe, proscribe, rescribe, script, scrib (2), script, scripture, scribe, subscribe, superscription, transcribe.

scul-est, a shield—escude, escutcheon, esquire, scutage, scutcheon, scutiform.

sec-est, to cut—bisect, dissect, insect, intersect, scion, secant, section, segment, sickle, trisect; cf. saw (1), scythe, sedge. (✓SEK, to cut.)

sed-est, to sit—assess, assiduous, asize (1), asize (2), dissident, hostage, insidious, possess, preside, reside, residue, sedate, sedentary, sediment, see (3), sell (2), session, size, size (1), size (2), subside, subsidy, supersede, surcease; cf. seat, set, settle (1), settle (2); also cathedral, chair, chaise, polyhedron. (✓SED, to sit.)

sémen, seed—disseminate, seminal, seminary.

sent-est (sens-est), to feel—assent, consent, dissent, presentment, resent, scent, sense, sensual, sentence, sentiment.

sequ-est (secut-um), to follow (soci-est)—associate, consecutive, consequent, disassociate, ensue, execute, exequies, intrinsic, obsequies, obsequious, persecute, prosecute, pursue, second, sect, sept, sequel, sequence, sequest, sociable, social, society, subsequent, sue, suit, suite. (✓SEQ, to follow.)

ser-est, to join—assert, concert, desert (1), dissertation, exert, insert, series, serried; cf. seraglio.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

servus, a slave—conserve, desert (2),
deserve, desert, disserve, observe, preserve, reserve, reservoir, serf, sergeant, servant, serve, service, servile, servitude, subserve.

munition, serious—asseverate, persevere, severe.

signum, a sign—ancient (2), assign, consign, countersign, design, consign, insignia, resign, seal (1), sennet, sign, signal, signet, signify.

similar, like—simul, together—assemble, assimilate, dissemble, dissimilar, dissemble, resemble, semblance, similar, simile, similitude, simulate, simultaneous; cf. same.

solidus, solid—consolidate, soda, soder (solder), soldier, solid, soliped, son.

solem, to loosen—absolute, absolve, assuage, dissolve, resolve, solute, solution, solve.

solidus, alone—desolate, sole (3), soliloquy, solitary, solitude, solely, sullen.

sonus, sound—asonant, consonant, dissonant, parson, person, resonant, resound, sonata, sonnet, sonorous, sound, unison.

(sWEN, to sound.)

sortem, acc., lot—assort, consort, resort, sorcery, sort.

spargere (spars), to scatter—asperse, disperse, intersperse, sparse.

specere (spect), to look—aspect, circumspect, conspicuous, despire, despite, especial, espy, expect, inspect, introspection, perspective, perspicacity, perspicuous, prospect, respect, respite, retrospect, special, species, specify, specimen, specious, spectacle, spectator, spectre, specular, speculate, spice, spit, spy, suspect, suspicion, transpicuous; cf. auspice, frontispiece.

spere, from sper, hope—despair, desolate, deperase, prosper.

spirare, to breathe—aspire, conspire, expire, inspire, perspiration, respire, spircle, spirit, spightely, sprite, transpire.

spendere (spans), to promise—correspond, expend, espouse, respond, sponsor, spouse.

stagnare, a pool—stagnate, stanch, tank.

stare (lat., sist), to stand—arrest, assist, circumstance, consist, constant, constitute, contrast, cost, desist, destitute, distant, establish, estate, exist, extant, insist, instance, institute, interstice, obstacle, obstetric, persist, press (2), prostitute, resist, rest (2), restitution, restive, stable (2),

stable (2), stablish, stage, stamen, stamin, stanza, state, station, statistic, statute, statute, status, statute, subsist, substance, substitute, superstition, substantiation; cf. statics, &c.; see Gk. toρυπι; p. 645. (ST, to stand.)

staurare, to set up—restaurant, restore, store, story (2).

sternere (strat), to strew—consternation, prostrate, stratum, stray, street; cf. strath, straw, stroll. (ST, to strew.)

still, a drop—distil, instil, still (2), still (3).

stinguere (stinct), to prick—distinct, distinguishing, extinguish, instinc.

stipere, to press together—constipate, cuivec, sievecore; cf. stipend, stipulation.

stringere (strict), to draw tight—astriction, astringent, constrain, distraint, distress, district, obstruction, restrain, strain, strait, stress, stringent, strict; cf. strike.

struere (struct), to build up—construct, construe, destroy, instruct, instrument, obstruct, structure, superstructure.

suadere (suades), to persuade—assuage, dissuade, persuade, suasion, suave; cf. sweet.

sup, as in super, above—consummate, soprano, sovereign, sum, summit, super, superior, supernal, supine, supra, supreme, sur (2), sus, susceptor.

tabula, a plank—entablature, table, tableau, tabular, tabulate, taferel.

tacere, to be silent—reticent, tacit.

talea (popular L.), a thin rod—detail, entail, retail, tail (2), tailor, tally, cf. tangia.

tangere (tag, tact), to touch—attain, attamer, attain, contact, contagion, contaminate, contagious, contingent, entire, integer, redintegration, tact, tangent, tangible, task, taste, tax. (TAG, to touch.)

tegere (tact), to cover—detect, integument, protect, tegument, tile, toga; cf. thatch, deck, tight. (STEG, to cover.)

temperare, to regulate—attemer, dis-temper (1), distemper (2), tamper, temper. 

tempus (tempor), time—contemporary, contemporaneous, contemporary, extempore, tempest, temporal, tense (1).

tendere, to extend—attend, contend, dish-tend, extend, intend, intense, intent, ostensible, ostentation, portend, pretend, subtend, superintendent, tend (1), tend (2), tender (2), tendon (3), tension (2), tent (2), tent (4), tendere, to stretch.)
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

ten-ère, to hold—abstain, appertain, appurtenance, attempt, contain, content, contain, continue, continuous, countenance, counterenor, detain, entertain, impertinent, obtain, pertain, pertinacity, pertinent, purtenance, rein, retain, retaine, sustain, tempting, tenable, tenacious, tenacity, thing, tenement, tenet, tenon, tenor, tent (a), tentacle, tentative, tenure; cf. tend, tenant, maintain.
ten-is, thin—attenuate, extenuate, tenuify; cf. thin. (♀ TEN, to stretch.)
ter-ère (trët-), to rub—attrition, contrite, detriment, tribulation, tribite, tritrate; cf. try. (♀ TER, to bore.)
termin-us, end—determine, exterminate, term, termination, terminus.
terr-a, earth—inter, parterre, subterranean, terrace, terren (tureen), terrone, terrestrial, terrier (1), terrier (2), territory; cf. torrid, thirst. See terr-ère.
terr-ère, to scare—deter, terrible, terrific, terror.
test-is, a witness—attest, contest, detest, inestate, protest, testament, testify, testimony.
tex-ère, to weave—context, pretext, subtle, text, textile, texture, tissue, toilet (a), toilet. (♀ TEK-S, from TEK, to cut out.)
tim-ère, to fear—intimidate, timid, timorous.
ting-is (tinct-), to dye—stain, taint, tent (3), tincture, tinge, tint.
toll-ère (lût-), to lift—ablative, collation, correlate, delay, dilate, elate, exotol, oblate, obligation, plate, prolate, relate, superlative, translate; cf. emblements, legislator, tolerate; also atlas, talent, tantalise; thole. (♀ TEL, to endure.)
torn-us, a lathe—attorney, contour, detour, return, tour, tournament, tournay, touriquet, turn, turnpike. (Borrowed from Gk. τυχός; from ♀ TER, to bore.)
torgu-ère (tort-), to twist—contort, distort, extort, retort, tort, torment, tormentil, torture, torsion, tortoise, torture; cf. tart (a).
torr-ère (toast-), to dry up—toast, torment, torrid; cf. thirst. (♀ TERS, to be dry.)
trah-ère (tract-), to draw—abstract, attract, contract, detract, distract, entreat, extreat, extract, portrait, pourtray, protract, retract, retreat, subtract, trace, tract, tractable, trail (9), train, trail, treat, treatise, treaty.
très (tré, tér-), three—tercel, ternary, tertian, tierce, treble, trental, trey, triangle, tricentenary, tricolor, &c., trillion, trinity, trio, triple, triplicate, trireme, triumvir, trivest, trivial; cf. triad, tribraich, triglyph, trigonometry, tribedron, tripped, tripods (Gk.); perhaps tress, pressure; cf. three.
tribu-s, a tribe—attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution, tribe, trine, tribute.
trud-ère, to thrust—abstruse, detrude, extrude, intrude, obtrude, protrude; cf. thrust. (♀ TREUD, to thrust.)
tu-ëri (tait-, tât-), to protect—intuition, tutien, tutelage, tutelar, tutor.
tum-ère, to swell—intumescence, tumefy, tumid, tumult, tumultus; cf. tabet, thumb. (♀ TEU, to swell.)
tund-ère (tûns-), to beat—contuse, obtuse, pierce (1). (♀ TEUD, Tent. STEUT, to beat.)
turb-à, a crowd—disturb, perturb, turbid, turbulent.
ultr-à, beyond—anteultrime, outrage, penuitima, ulterior, ultimate, ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramundane, utterance (a).
umbr-à, shade—adumbrate, umbel, number, umbrage, umbrella.
umd-à, a wave—abound, abundance, inundation, redound, redundance, superabound, surround, undulate; cf. hydrogen, hydra; water, wet, otter. (♀ WED, to be wet.)
ung-ère (unct-), to anoint—anoint, ointment, unction, unctuous, unguent.
un-us, one—annul, null, onion, unanimous, unicorn, uniform, union (1), union (2), unique, unison, unit, unite, unity, universal, univocal.
ùt-ì (ùr-), to use—abuse, perse, use, usurp, usury, utensil, utilise, utility.
(a- w-.) wand-ère (wis-), to go—evoke, evasion, invade, pervade; cf. wade. (♀ WADH, to go.)
usag-àri, to wander—extravagant, vagabond, vagary, vague.
usai-ère, to be strong—avall, convalesce, counteract, prevail, vail (a), valediction, valentine, valerian, valutdinary, valiant, valid, valour, value.
wali-is, a valley—avalanche, vail (a), vale, valley.
waín us, vain—evanescent, vain, vanish, vanity, vaunt.
wag-ør, vapour—evaporate, vapour; cf. vapid.
wari-us, various—meniver, vair, variegate, variety, various, vary.
III. SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS

*ua-r-as, crooked (whence *u-aro-)—divaricate, prevaricate, varicos.

*uds, a vessel—exuviate, vascular, vacill.

*ub-ere (uect-), to carry—convex, inveigh, vehement, vehicle, vex; cf. reveal, veil, vein, venesection; also weg, waggon, wain, way, weigh, wye. (*/WEGH, to carry.)

ueul-ere (uuls-), to pluck—convulse, revulsion.

uand-ere, to sell—vend, vent (a); cf. venal. (*/DO, to give.)

uen-ere (uent-), to come—advent, adventur, avenue, contravene, convene, convenient, convent, convention, covenant, covin, event, intervene, invent, parvenu, prevent, revenue, saunter, souvenir, supervene, venture, veneu; cf. come; see Gk. βαῖνει. p. 645. (*/GWEM, to go, come.)

uerv-um, a word—adverb, proverb, verb, verbal, verbage; cf. word.

uger-ere, to incline—converge, diverge, verge.

ueur-ere (ueur-), to turn—adverse, advert, advertize, aver, controversy, converse, convert, divers, diverse, divert, divorc, inverse, invert, obverse, pervert, procre, reverse, revert, subvert, transverse, traverse, verse, versify, version, vertebra, vertex, vertigo, vertex; cf. ver, worth (a), weird. (*/WERT, to become.)

uet-er-as, true—aver, veracious, verdict, verify, verisimilitude, verity, very.

uset-is, clothing—divest, invest, travesty, vest, vestment, vestry, venture; cf. wore (1). (*/WES, to clothe.)

uet-ur-as (uet-ers-), old—invent, veteran, veterinary; cf. wether.

*uis, a way—convey, convoy, deviate, devises, envoy, impervious, inquill, obviate, obvious, pervious, previous, visiact, voyage. See *uhere. (*/WEGH, to carry.)

uied-ere (uis-), to see—advice, advise, envy, evident, improviso, invidious, provide, proviso, prudent, purvey, purview, review, revise, revisit, supervise, survey, vidicclot, view, visage, visard, viable, visit, visor, vista, visual; cf. wise, wiseacre, wit (a), wit; and Gk. εἰδή; p. 645. (*/WEID, to see.)

uig-il, wakeful (nig-er),—inigrate, re-veille, surveillance, vigil, vigour; cf. wake. (*/WEG, to wake.)

uin-ere (uict-), to conquer—conclude, e.vict, evince, invincible, vanquish, victor.

usrid-is, green—farthingale, verdant, verdigris, verjuice, vert, viridity.

usi-ere (usit-), to live—convivial, revive, survive, viands, victuals, vital, vivacity, vivid, vivify, viviparous, virescence; cf. viber, wyvern; also quick, biology. (*/GWIV, to live.)

uol-o, I wish, uel-le, to will—volition, voluntary, voluptuous.

uoiu-ere (uoliit-), to roll—circumvolve, convolve, devolve, evolve, involve, revolute, revolt, vault (1), vault (2), voluble, volume, volute; cf. helix. (*/WEL, to wind, turn, roll.)

uou-ere (uot-), to vow—devote, devout, vote, vow.

uox (uoc-), voice, vocare, to call—advocate, advowson, avocation, avouch, convoke, evoke, invocation, invoke, provoke, revok, vocable, vocal, vocation. vociferation, voice, vouch, vouchsafe, vserir; cf. epic. (*/WEQ, to speak.)

SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS

The following list contains the principal Greek words that appear in compounds or in several derivatives. Such as have produced but few derivatives, or are of but little interest, are excluded.

αὐγέ, to drive—agony, antagonist, axiom; epact, paragoge, stratagem, strategy; dem-, ped-, syn-agogae. Cf. L. agrae; p. 632. (*/AG, to drive.)

αἰλός, to take—apheresis, diseresis, heresy, heretic, syneresis.

αἰλόθρησης, I perceive—esthetic, anesthetic.

α dém, as in δέμ, a point, δέμας, pointed—acus, acme, acnote, acrobat, acropoli, acrostic. See L. acme; p. 632. (*/AK, to pierce.)

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III. SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS

δράχ-, a beginning — anarchy, arch-, arch-, archaeology, archaic, archetype, archipelago, architect, architrave, archives, heptarchy, hierarchy, monarch, oligarchy, patriarch, tetrach.
δότη, a star—aster, asterisk, asteroid, astrology, astronomy; cf. disaster.
Δαίμων (δαι-), to go, come — base (ζ), basis, diabetes. Cf. L. deme, E. close. (✓GEM, to come.)
Δαίμων, to cast (史料, δαί-) — belemnite, devil, diabolic, emblem, embodiment, hyperbole, palaver, parable, parables, parky, parliament, parlour, parole, problem, symbol.
Διο-ρ-, life — amphibious, biography, biology. (✓GEM, to live.)
Δομήν, a humming — bomb, bombard, bound (1), bump; cf. boom (1).
Διορία, a hide — bursar, disburse, purse, reimburse; cf. sporran.
γάμος, marriage — bigamy, cryptogamia, monogamy, polygamy
γάτα, as in γατο-ν, race — endogen, exogen, genealogy, geneus; cf. cosmogony.
(✓GEN, to begin;)
γή, earth — apoget, geography, geometry, geologic, geographer; cf. ogee.
γλώσσα (γλώττ-,), the tongue — epiglottis, gloss (2), glossary, glossographer, glottis, glotre; also bugloss, polyglot.
γραφ-, to know — diagnosis, gnome, gnomon, gnostic, prognostic. Cf. L. noscere; p. 638. (✓GEN, GNO, to know)
γράφεω, to write, γράμμα, a letter — autograph, digraph, lithograph, paragraph, photograph; —graphy (as in biology, &c.); graphic, graph; agranum, diagram, epigram, glamour, gramarye, grammar, grammatical, programme, telegram. Cf. L. carpe. (✓GEBH, to carve.)
διόμα, skin — dermis, pachydermatous. Cf. L. teres (1). (✓DER, to flay.)
δό-, cf. δι-, δι-, I give — anecdot, antidote, dose. Cf. L. do, I give. (✓DO, to give.)
δόξα, a seat — cathedral, chair, chaise; octahedron, polyhedron, tetrahedron. Cf. L. sedes, E. sit. (✓SED, to sit.)
δραγμ-, work — energy, exergue, organ, orgies; lit., metall-, theurgy; cf. work. (✓WERG, to work.)
διά-, to hold — epoch, hectic, Hector, scheme. (✓SEGH, to endure, hold in.)

Δαιο-, sun — aphelion, heliacal, heliotrope, parhelion, perihelion.
Θεο-, I see — amphitheatre, theatre, theorem, theory.
Θεο-, a god — apotheosis, atheism, enthusiasm, pantheon, polytheism, theism, theocracy, theology, theurgy.
Θε-, of — idea, idol, idyll; cf. wit. (✓WEID, to see.)
Θεό-, own — idiom, idiosyncrasy, idiot.
Θετ-, I stand — apostasy, apostate, ecstasy, hypostasis, imposthume, statics, system; cf. stand. (✓STA, to stand.)
Και-, to burn — caustic, cautery, encaustic, holocaust, ink.
Κάλυξ, a cup — calyx. See L. cælum; p. 633. 
Κηφία, I lie down — cemetery, coma.
(✓KEI, to lie)
Κήλος, to drive — bucolic, pole (2), cylinder; cf. accelerate, celerity. (✓QEL, to drive.)
Κέντρο-, a spike, goad — centre, centripetal, concentric, eccentric.
Κλι-, to lean, slop — antilimax, climacter, climate, climax, clime, clinical, enclitica, of lean (1, low (3)). See L. citius; p. 634. (✓KI, to lean.)
Κόλαφος, a blow — copex (2), cuppice, coupse, coupon, recomp.

κρατ-, strong — aristocracy, auto-, demo-, theocracy; cf. hard.

κρι-, to judge — crisis, criterion, critic, diacritic, hypocrisy. See L. cernere; p. 633.

Λαβαο-, to seize — catalepsy, epilepsy, syllable; dilemma, lemma.
Λόγ-, a saying, λόγ-, to speak — analogy, apologue, apology, catalogue, dialect, dialectics, dissertation, eclectic, eclogue, epilogue, eulogy, lexicon, logarithm, logic, monologue, prologue, syllogism; also —logy, as in astrology, &c. (✓LEG, to collect.) See L. legere; p. 637.

μέτρο-, a measure — diameter, metre, perimeter, symmetry; cf. baro-meter, chronometer, &c. (✓ME, ME, to measure.)

Μυ-, single — minister, monad, monarch, monastery, monk, monochord, monopoly,
III. SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS

νημω-, to assign—nemesis, nomad, nomenclastic; astro-nomy, eco-nomy, &c. (ΝEM, to apportion, take.)
δη-, a way—episode, method, period, synod.
δικαίω (δίκ), to smell—osmium, ozone; cf. odour. (ΟD, to smell.)
διφωνικός, a name—anonymous, homonymous, metonymy, onomatopoeia, paronym, patronymic, pseudonym, synonym; cf. noun, name. See L. nomen; p. 638.
δυνα-τ-, sharp—oxalis, oxide, oxygen, oxymel, oxylene, paroxysem.
διπλοκός, visual—catoptric, dioptric, optic; cf. autopsy, opthalmia, synopsia; also oculur. See L. occlus; p. 639. (ΟQ, to see.)
νάδω-, suffering—anti-pathy, apathy, pathos, sympathy; allo-, homo-o-pathy.
ναυ-τ-, a pause—pause, pose (1); whence appose, compose, decompose, depose, dispose, expose, impose, impose, interpose, oppose, pose (2), propose, purpose (1), repose, suppose, transpose; also puzzle.
πέρπατ-, a stone—petrel, petrify, petrol, samphire.
κοὐ-, a penalty—impunity, pain, penail, penance, repentent, pine (2), punch (2), punish, repent, repine, subpœna. (QE, to appraise, fine, pay.)
πυς, a box—pyx, bush (2), bushel. See L. buxus; p. 632.
πυρ-, fire—bolt (2), bureau, empyrean, pellete, pellitory (2), pyre, pyrites, pyrotechnic; cf. fire.
πεύ-τ-, to flow—catarrh, diarrhoea, rheum, rheumatism, rhythm, rime (1) or rhyme; cf. stream. (SREU, to flow; Teut. root STREU.)
σέληνος (σελεί), I consider—bishop, episcopal, spective, scope, stereoscope, telescope, &c.
στρατ-, to sow—sperm, sporadic. (SPER, to scatter.)
στρατ-, to wash—apostle, dia-stole, epistle, stole, stbole.
στρατό-, to turn—antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe, strophe.
τάσα-, to arrange—syntax, tactics, taxidermy.
ταλαντ-, to suffer, endure—atlas, tantalise, talent; cf. L. tollere; p. 643. (ΤΕΛ, to endure.)
τεθγυ-, a section—anatomy, atom, entomology, epitome, tome; cf. litho-tomy, phlebo-tomy; also contemplate, temple. (ΤΕΜ, to cut.)
τύρος, a tone—attune, barytone, diatonic, intone, monotonous, octy tone, tone, tonic, tune; cf. hypo-teneus. (ΤΕΝ, to stretch.) See L. tendere; p. 643.
ταξο-, a tool to draw circles with; see formus in the list of Latin primitives; p. 643. (ΤΕΡ, to bore.)
τόμο-, a turn—trope, troph, tropic; also contrive, retrieve, troubadour, trover.
τυχ-, a blow—antitype, archetype, stereotype, timbre, tympanum, type.
φα-μα, water—dropsy, hydra, hydrangea, hydraulic, hydro-, hydropy; cf. water, otter. (WED, to wet.)
φιλτρ-, to shew—diaphanous, epiphany, fancy, fantastic, fantasy, phantom, phenonmon; cf. hiero-phant, sycophant.
φρο-, to bear—diaphoretic, metaphor, periphery, phosphorus. (BHER, to bear.)
φλα-γ-, to burn—phlegm, phlox; cf. flagrant. (BILLIG, to burn.)
φυ-, to produce—physic, physiology, physiognomy; neo-phyte, zoo-phyte; imp. (BHEU, to become.)
φω-, sound—anthem, antiphon, euphony, phonetic, symphony, telephone; cf. blame, blaspheme, euphemism, prophet. (BHA, to speak.) Cf. L. fii; p. 655.
χάρτ-, a leaf of paper—card, carte, cartel, cartoon, cartouche, cartridge, cartulary, chart, charter, scarté.
χέ-, to pour—chyle, chyme; cf. alchemy. (GHEU, to pour) Cf. L. fundere; p. 656.
χρόν-, time—anachronism, chronicle, chronology, chronometer, isochronous, synchronism.
φίλ-, a song—epope, monody, ode, palinode, paudy, prosody. (WEID, to cry out.)